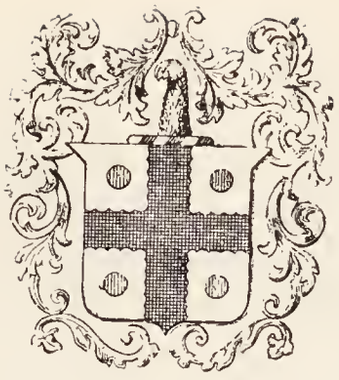

Urban District Council,

CLAYTON-LE-MOORS.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1904.

CLAYTON-LE-MOORS:
JAS. BROADLEY LTD., Printers, "Gutenberg" Works.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL, CLAYTON-LE-MOORS.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

CHAIRMAN :

J. W. COOPER, ESQ., J.P.

Councillor	A. MASSEY.	Councillor	M. CANNON.
,,	M. WHITTAKER.	,,	J. FOSTER.
,,	J. RILEY.	,,	A. WILSON.
,,	DR. CLEGG.	,,	T. HARGREAVES.
,,	J. C. PARKER.	,,	W. LORD.

Councillor T. CARTER.

Clerk : J. SMITH.

Rate Collector and Assistant Clerk : W. WOODHEAD.

Medical Officer : DR. TATTERSALL.

Surveyor and Inspector : A. DODGEON.

TOPOGRAPHY.

CLAYTON-LE-MOORS. LANCASHIRE, N.E.

53° 46″ to 53° 48″ latitude.
2° 22″ to 2° 24″ longitude.

Enfield.

Highest part of Township above Sea level, 540 feet.
Mean level, 470 f et.

Oakenshaw.

Lowest part of Township above Sea level, 240 feet.
Mean level, 390 feet.

LANDFALL. South-Easterly to North-Westerly.
550 to 200 feet.

Climate.

Exposed ; Atmosphere damp.

Prevalent Winds : Westerly, South-Westerly.

Moorland, Clayey.

Surrounding Hills : On the North the Pennine Range ;
North-East, the Pendle Hills.
North-West : Minor Hills.

Annual Rainfall : about 60 inches.

Rivers.

The Hyndburn, the chief recipient of the rainfall of the district.

Canals.

Leeds and Liverpool Canal, dividing the Township into higher and lower localities, Enfield and Oakenshaw.

Industries.

Chiefly Cotton, others are Brick-making, Machine, and Soap Works. *See List, Page 16.*

Population.

Estimated to middle of the year ..... 8,500.

Little immigration or emigration.

Area of Land	1039.922	acres.
Area of Water	18.078	,,
Total	1058	,,
Gross Assessment	£35134 8 0	
Ratable Value .....Buildings	£26746 15 0	
Agricultural Land	£1172 5 0	
Total	£27919 0 0	

Inhabited Houses	1850
New Houses Certified	9
Uninhabited Houses	28
Persons per Acre	8
Persons per House	4.6

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration the Annual Report of the Health and Sanitary condition of the Township of Clayton-le-Moors, for the year ending December 31st, 1904, and, in doing so, let me call your attention to the importance which Modern Sanitation has attained in the promotion of the Public Health.

Education of the people in sanitary matters is a difficult problem, and there will always be a certain portion or class who will remain careless, dirty, and negligent of their duties and environment. The factors of disease in many cases are preventable, and sanitary legislation has been progressive in order to meet those conditions; to prevent epidemics and to produce favourable Vital Statistics. Your co-operation in these matters is therefore desired.

The topography of the district, its latitude and longitude, its area of land and water, its chief industries, its assessment and ratable value, its climate, surroundings, and population, are summarised on pages 3 and 4.

The Township may be taken as one in which the growth of population is very slow, and there is little either of emigration or immigration. Another Cotton Mill which has recently been built may probably be taken to add a few more to the population, but nothing of importance to be taken into account in relation to statistics.

The population is estimated on the basis of the number of occupied houses at the ratio of 4.6 per house, this ratio obtaining at the last census in 1901. The number of houses occupied in 1904 is 1850, and the population computed at 8500.

For sixty years past the annual increase of population is a fraction over 92. Alternate decennial periods record 500 to 1000 increase, the ratio never being more than a few over 100 annually.

During the early part of the year, one of those unaccountable visitations of illness among children in the form of "Measles," caused deaths in some families, and it was estimated that from 150 to 200 houses were infected with this disease. To stem its progress an order was issued for the closure of the schools throughout the district, this order extended the closing for a period altogether of three weeks. There was undoubted benefit accruing from this action, and though it took a few weeks more to complete the extinction, the illness gradually subsided.

The illness of " Measles " is by no means a trivial disease, it often leads to serious after illnesses and misery, yet parents are almost invincible in these matters, either from ignorance or prejudice.

Other illnesses, such as Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, and Croup, have been fatal in some families.

We may congratulate ourselves that there has been almost a complete absence of mortality from Typhoid during the year. It has hovered about the Township somewhat, but in very mild and in some cases doubtful forms. It is a difficult disease to be certain about, and certainly so at the onset, and hasty or hurried notification of cases is apt to lead to statistical errors unfavourable to a district.

Diseases of the Bowels in several forms also proved fatal, chiefly in children under one year old.

In most instances this illness may be attributed to negligence, and ignorance of proper feeding and nursing ; other conditions of foul atmosphere and dirt are factors in the mortality of young children. The environment of the working classes in many cases is very much in evidence, and apparently insurmountable.

Diseases of the Lungs, and Diseases of the Heart caused a large percentage of the total deaths. The climatic variations of the Township predispose to these ailments, the damp atmosphere and rainy winds being very injurious, both to old and young.

Births and Birth Rate.

During the year the number of Births registered is 231—Males 117, Females 114. This represents an annual birth-rate of 27.1 as compared with 28.3 of the previous year. The annual average number of births for the ten years 1894–1903, is 237, and the average annual birth-rate is 29.7. Particulars are set forth in Table 1, page 27.

Deaths and Death Rate.

The number of Deaths recorded during the year is 141. Of these 73 were males, and 68 females.

The deaths were from all kinds of disease, at ages ranging from birth to old age. One death was at the ripe old age of 105 years.

The death-rate annually is estimated at 16.4, exactly the same rate as in the previous year.

The average number of deaths annually for the ten years 1894–1903, is 137, and the average nett death-rate is 17.1.

The number of deaths, from birth to five years of age, is 57, and from five years to old age is 84, as here shown :—

Under 1 year. 1 year and under 5 years.	Total under 5 years 57.
5 years ,, 15 years. 15 years ,, 25 years. 25 years ,, 65 years. 65 years and upwards.	Total, 5 years and upwards 84.

The deaths in young children up to five years of age form 40 per cent. of the total deaths.

Particulars of the causes of deaths, and the various ages, are given on page 26.

The monthly record of deaths is shown on the chart, page 29.

The natural increase of births over deaths for the year is 90. and the following table indicates the natural increase yearly during the last fourteen years.

Year.	Census Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Increase.
1891	7134	254	154	100
1892	..	232	143	89
1893	..	260	119	141
1894	..	193	87	106
1895	..	232	147	85
1896	..	222	130	92
1897	..	241	121	120
1898	..	239	156	83
1899	..	261	168	93
1900	..	257	172	85
1901	8153	230	113	117
1902	..	260	139	121
1903	..	238	138	100
1904	..	231	141	90

Average yearly increase, 101.

This seems to almost coincide with the yearly increase from the decennial census.

Infant Mortality.

The mortality of infants under one year of age is 35. This represents a death rate of 151 for every 1000 births. 231 births being recorded during the year.

In the previous year, the same rate, 151 occurred. The average for the ten years 1894–1903 is 160 deaths for a thousand births. See page 27.

Zymotic Diseases.

Zymotic diseases resulted in 24 deaths.

Measles	11
Scarlet Fever	0
Enteric Fever	1
Diphtheria	2
Whooping Cough	4
Diarrhæa	6
Total	24

The death-rate from these diseases is 2.8 per thousand, forming 17 per cent. of the total deaths.

The comparative death-rates from these diseases during previous years is as follows :—

Years.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
1897	11	1.4
1898	23	2.9
1899	27	3.3
1900	22	2.7
1901	11	1.3
1902	15	1.8
1903	10	1.1
1904	24	2.8

Zymotic average death-rate, 2.1.

Infectious Diseases notified.

The number of Infectious Diseases reported during the year is 42 :—

	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Scarlet Fever	15	4	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	1	1
Enteric Fever	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	3
Diphtheria	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Membranous Croup ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas.....	16	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	2	3	2	2
Total	42	7	1	4	4	3	1	2	2	5	3	4	6

The presence of infectious disease compared with previous years is here indicated :—

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Smallpox	..	..	..	1	..
Scarlet Fever	27	46	59	88	15
Enteric Fever	21	10	3	7	6
Diphtheria	5	11	9	10	2
Membranous Croup	2	3	8	..	2
Puerperal Fever	1	..	2	1	1
Erysipelas	12	15	18	14	16
Total	68	85	99	121	42

Measles.

This illness, which was prevalent in the beginning of the year, resulted in eleven deaths, representing a death-rate from this disease of 1.2 per thousand.

As far as could be estimated there were between 100 and 200 houses infected with this illness, and the usual means to diminish the spread of it were employed : sulphur fumigation, instruction by handbills, and the closure of the schools for three weeks.

Scarlet Fever.

The presence of Scarlet Fever in the district is recorded as 15 cases, distributed throughout the year as isolated cases. No mortality resulted from this illness.

In previous years the deaths and death-rates are as follows :—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rates.
1897 ..	26 ..	1 ..	0.12
1898 ..	127 ..	11 ..	1.39
1899 ..	67 ..	5 ..	0.62
1900 ..	27 ..	.. ..	..
1901 ..	46 ..	.. ..	..
1902 ..	59 ..	1 ..	0.12
1903 ..	88 ..	4 ..	0.47
1904 ..	15 ..	.. ..	..

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

From illness under this class four cases were notified, resulting in two deaths.

Whooping Cough.

Four deaths took place from this disease. No notification of this illness is required under the Act.

Typhoid Fever.

Six cases of Enteric or Typhoid Fever were reported during the year.

Only one death was registered from this illness. The cases were of a mild character, and in some doubtful as not typical of the illness.

Inspection was made of the various houses where this illness occurred, but nothing pointing to its origin could be made out, neither defective drainage nor insanitary surroundings.

Typhoid Statistics of the past six years :—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1899 ..	26 ..	4 ..	0.5
1900 ..	21 ..	2 ..	0.24
1901 ..	10 ..	1 ..	0.12
1902 ..	3 ..	1 ..	0.12
1903 ..	7 ..	1 ..	0.11
1904 ..	6 ..	1 ..	0.11

Phthisis.

From what is commonly known as "Consumption," and named Tuberculosis of the Lungs, there were four deaths, giving a death-rate of 0.47 per thousand.

The comparative mortality from this illness during the past six years is here shown :—

	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1899 ..	8 ..	1
1900 ..	5 ..	0.61
1901 ..	11 ..	1.3
1902 ..	4 ..	0.48
1903 ..	4 ..	0.47
1904 ..	4 ..	0.47

Respiratory Diseases.

Under this category, such as Inflammation of the Lungs and Bronchitis, there were 26 deaths. 5 of these were in infants, 5 in children from one to five years, and the rest from 25 years to old age.

The severe climate to which the district is liable contributes to this mortality, and in children unavoidable exposure by nursing-out is also a cause.

The deaths and death-rates in previous years from these illnesses are :—

	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1899 ..	17 ..	2.1
1900 ..	29 ..	3.5
1901 ..	23 ..	2.8
1902 ..	30 ..	3.7
1903 ..	22 ..	2.6
1904 ..	26 ..	3.05

Diarrhœa.

This disease was fatal chiefly in children under one year of age ; probably from the usual causes of improper food and negligence.

It is thought, however, that unhealthy surroundings, the existence of nuisances in back-yards, too little air space, and bad ventilation are factors in this illness.

Six deaths were recorded, four being in infants.

Cancer.

Cancerous disease caused three deaths, representing a mortality rate of 0.36 as against 0.95 per thousand in the previous year.

Heart Disease.

Sixteen deaths were recorded from this illness, probably from previous Rheumatic affections chiefly. The same causes which predispose to these diseases as to Bronchitis and Lung Disease are prevalent in the district, such as damp atmosphere, and rainy winds.

Death-rate, 1.8 per thousand. Previous year, 1.6 per thousand.

List of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Cotton Mills	9
Soap Works	2
Calico Printing	1
Iron Foundry	1
Book, &c., Printing Works	1
Corn Mill	1
Brick Works	1
Sewing Machine Works	1
Laundry	1
Saw Mill	1
Malt Extract Works	1
Chemical Works	1
Rubber Works	1
Mineral Water Works	1
Joiners	3
Plumbers, Painters, &c.	4
Harness Maker	1
Tin-plate Works	1
Tailors	2
Tripe Dresser	1
Blacksmiths	2
Shoe-makers and Cloggers	10
Bakers	2
Confectioners	14
Hosiers	4
Dressmakers and Milliners	17
Underclothing Makers	1
	85

Factories and Workshops.

In the Factories there are conditions requiring alteration in respect of Sanitary Conveniences for the employed.

Defects, both as regards position, structure, and ventilation, are apparent.

Conditions also tending to deteriorate morally are a contravention of the Act, for all conveniences should be both in proportion to the employed, and separate for males and females, and out of view in relation to the sex.

As to the workshops in the district, such as Shoemakers, Cloggers, Painters, Plumbers, Bakers, Tailors, Milliners, Joiners, Saddlers, and Tinners, there are also conditions calling for ventilation, cleanliness, air-space, and sanitary conveniences.

The number of Inspections made in the Factories and Workshops total 148. 58 in Factories, and 90 in Workshops and Workplaces.

Written notices were served for want of cleanliness and ventilation in 35 instances. 10 to Factories, and 25 to Workshops.

Defective sanitary accommodation as regards structure and position were found in five instances. In one instance there was no separate provision for the sexes.

Offensive Trades.

Tripe dressers, Fat melters, Tallow makers, and Soap boilers have received attention, and there does not appear to be any important contravention of the Sanitary regulations.

Slaughter Houses.

The old system of private slaughter-houses still obtains in the district, and is to be condemned.

Though strict supervision is exercised in the sanitary requirements, their existence as a system is not satisfactory.

As soon as the Sanitary Authority can consider the matter, it is desirable that the question of a public slaughter-house be brought before the Council.

Food Preparation Shops.

The trades of Sausage, Black Puddings, Fried Fish, and Chip Potato Shops are under inspection occasionally, and such conditions as are found defective are recommended to be improved.

Water Supply.

In appearance the water supplied is clear, bright, and free from smell; acidity slight.

To the naked eye there is no evidence of impurities. It is desirable, however, that a chemical and a bacteriological investigation be made at least once a year.

The Farms and Cowsheds.

The conditions of the Farms and Cowsheds leave room for improvement in the matters of ventilation, cubic space for cattle, and general cleanliness.

In view also of supervising and regulating the standard of quality of the milk, it is desirable to have samples taken, and in cases where illness is suspected as arising from contaminated milk, it is necessary to have bacteriological examination.

The health of the cattle ought also to be supervised, and a Veterinary Inspector should be authorised to visit and report thereon.

Schools and their Sanitary condition.

The following letter from the Local Education Committee was received by the Clerk to the Council.

September 22nd, 1904.

At their meeting on the 15th inst., the Local Sub-Committee had before them the Report of the school visitors, and subsequently passed the following resolution :—

> " It having come under the notice of the Education
> " Sub-Committee of Area No. 9, that closets, ar-
> " rangements of ashpits, drains, etc., of the various
> " schools in the Area are in an unsatisfactory state,
> " and sanitation inefficient, the various Urban
> " District Councils in the Area be asked to have
> " all such closets, ashpits, and drains examined,
> " and any defects in construction, situation, or
> " repairs rectified without undue delay."

Yours truly,

J. H. DUXBURY.

On these recommendations the Sanitary Authority Resolved—" That the Medical Officer and Inspector of Nuisances be instructed to inspect and report thereon."

Accordingly, in company with the Nuisance Inspector, an investigation into the sanitary condition of the schools was made, and the following Report was presented to the Council.

SPECIAL REPORT on Sanitary Accommodation at Elementary Schools.

To the Building, Highway, & Sanitary Committee.

October 31st, 1904.

Gentlemen,

In accordance with your instructions, I have made an inspection of the various Elementary Schools within the District, in most cases in company with the Medical Officer of Health.

As the cleaning of the walls, furniture, and floors of the schools were so recently done at the instance of the Local Education Area Committee, this question I do not propose to deal with, as I consider such purely an administrative detail.

As regards the Play-grounds, these of course, would be very much better if covered with an impervious covering, such as asphalte, but these also I consider do not fall within our province, but should be dealt with by the School Authorities.

Ashpits.

The Ashpits generally leave room for improvement, the only covered one being at St. Mary's School.

The one at the Wesleyan Schools would do with reducing in capacity, and covering.

The same remarks apply to the one at the British School.

All Saints' School has no proper provision.

The one at St. James's is open and ought to be covered.

If proper metal Pails were provided at the respective Schools, with suitable covers, ashpits as such could then be dispensed with, as the pails could be easily cleared at least weekly.

Water Closets.

The Water Closets at the various Schools were in a fairly satisfactory condition as regards cleanliness, and were provided, with one exception, with automatic syphon flush cisterns, discharging an ample supply of water at given periods; in two cases these automatic flush cisterns are attended to personally by the caretakers, and so long as such attention is regularly given, there is no reason to complain. The exception to a flush cistern is at St. James's School, where the discharge from the closets is accomplished by the lifting of a plug, this method I consider much inferior to the automatic flush cistern arrangement.

Lavatories.

The Lavatory arrangements at St. Mary's Schools are very good.

Those at the Wesleyan Schools are wholly out of doors, while those at All Saints', one at St. James's, and one at the British School, so far as I am able to see, appear to be connected directly to the drains. These I should certainly recommend disconnecting to discharge over channel dish to gulley.

Urinals.

None of the Urinals were furnished with any contrivance for the continual supply of water to wash down same, and would be very much better if provided with either a continual flush or a regulated flush from say an automatic flush cistern.

The construction of the Urinals in the District might be considered fair, but falling far short of an ideal state.

Drainage.

The only points of drainage which I wish to refer to, are, that at all the schools some of the fall pipes are connected directly to the drains, which in the best arrangements should discharge over trapped gullies.

A better system still would be for all the drainage of the respective schools to flow to a properly constructed disconnection chamber, and trapped from the main sewers.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

A. DODGEON,

Inspector of Nuisances.

Refuse Disposal and Scavenging.

Evidently this work is carried on with entire satisfaction, with the means at command, but the disposal of the refuse and garbage from the ashpits into disused quarries and on waste land, is not quite an ideal sanitary system. Destruction is the perfect mode to be aimed at in order to prevent dissemination of disease.

Smoke Observations.

Observations under this class of nuisance show dense smoke emitted nine minutes to 18.5 minutes per boiler per hour.

Offences by constant producing of black smoke of too long duration, are liable to be proceeded against, and the attention of employers and manufacturers should be called to minimise this class of nuisance.

Sanitary Work.

Front Streets paved	499.49	lineal yards.
Back Streets paved	129.66	,,
New Sewers laid	371.99	,,
Sewers re-laid	28.50	,,
Brick Culvert constructed	19.66	,,
15-inch Sewer concreted over	75.00	,,

Comparative record of Deaths occurring Monthly during 3 years.

	1902	1903	1904
January	13	13	16
February	7	11	16
March	12	16	9
April	12	8	12
May	19	11	17
June	13	11	8
July	10	8	10
August	7	10	10
September	5	5	9
October	14	10	11
November	13	17	9
December	14	18	14

Local Conditions affecting Mortality.

It would appear that as an indication of climatic or other factors the monthly number of deaths during the past three years occur in the following order, from the lowest to the highest :—

Lowest to the Highest.	September.	August.	July.
	April.		
	June.	February.	
	October.	March.	November.
	January.	May.	December.

DR. TATTERSALL,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Summary.

Births.	Birth-rate.
231	27.1
Deaths.	Death-rate.
141	16.4

MORTALITY PER 1000.

All Diseases	16.4
Zymotic Diseases	2.8
Phthisis	0.47
Respiratory Diseases	3.05
Cancer	0.36

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths under one year to 1000 births	151

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1904.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined ages.						
	All ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	11	5	6	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	4	1	3	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Croup	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Fever — Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever — Enteric	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Fever — Other continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	6	4	..	1	..	..	1
Enteritis	5	4	1	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Other Septic Diseases	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Phthisis	4	..	..	..	..	4	..
Other Tubercular Diseases	3	1	1	..	..	1	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease	3	..	..	..	..	2	1
Bronchitis	12	1	3	..	..	3	5
Pneumonia	14	4	2	1	..	7	..
Pleurisy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism / Cirrhosis of Liver	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Venereal Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases& Accidents of Parturition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Diseases	16	..	..	2	..	9	5
Accidents	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Suicides	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
All other causes	47	10	3	1	1	12	20
All causes	141	35	22	5	4	42	33

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1904 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.				
		Number.	Rate*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.	Number.	Rate.*		Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1894	7500	193	25.7	21	108	87	11.6	..	87	11.6
1895	7600	232	30.5	39	168	147	19.3	..	147	19.3
1896	7700	222	28.8	35	157	130	16.8	..	130	16.8
1897	7800	241	30.8	33	136	121	15.5	..	121	15.5
1898	7900	239	30.2	46	192	156	19.7	..	156	19.7
1899	8000	261	32.6	53	203	168	21	..	168	21
1900	8100	257	31.7	50	194	169	20.8	3	172	21.2
1901	8200	230	28	33	143	111	13.5	2	113	13.7
1902	8300	260	31.3	41	157	135	16.2	4	139	16.7
1903	8400	238	28.3	36	151	128	15.2	10	138	16.4
Averages for years 1894-1903.	7950	237	29.7	38	160	135	16.9	..	137	17.1
1904	8500	231	27.1	35	151	139	16.2	2	141	16.4

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 11 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

DEATHS.

TOTAL DEATHS, 141.